REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,725.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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Third do.		2	8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 27th January 1877, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthrightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 883 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

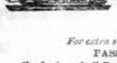
The s.s COCONADA, 883 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Poro Bunder, Mangrole and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ..... BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month,*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without Wine
Suez	36	....	22		9	
Port Said	38	....	24		9	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	50	....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

RATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

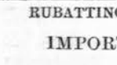
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donzao, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

mbay, January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 25TH JANUARY.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO ON 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

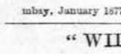
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.



THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 14th February positively.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
THIBET	2803	499	G. F. Cates	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burnes	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	4th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2493	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Bakes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.	
To Trieste	Rs. 400	.....	Rs. 250	.....	Rs. 130	0
To Port Said	„ 320	.....	„ 205	.....	„ 131	0
To Suez	„ 300	.....	„ 240	.....	„ 122	8
To Aden	„ 170	.....	„ 130	.....	„ 66	0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. CASTORE, 2,7 0 Tons, 250 H.P. on the 28th February 1877.
S. S. ACHILLE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 21st March „
A Passenger Steamer do. do. 10th April „
do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 11th January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of prime and coloured piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

1 case white shootings.
2 do. Milton and Cashmere cloth.
10 do. assorted prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
7 do. grey doctios.

On account of the under writers—

H C } 1620, 1626—2 bales damaged grey shirting.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, and Malabar Hill, Bombay, respectively.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will proceed under the instructions of the Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Pallonjee Eestonjee deceased, the well known late Proprietor of the "Adelphi Hotel," to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, unless the same has previously disposed of by private contract on the respective premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th and 31st days of January 1877, respectively, subject to conditions to be then produced:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, consisting of two compartments standing thereon built with chunam on stone walls, covered with tiles, situate, lying and being in Bazaar Gate Street, in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Quit and ground Rent under No. 557 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 46, and bounded on or towards the east by the aforesaid Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the north partly by the house of Sha Jeevun Ramjee and partly by the house of Bat Roopabai, wife of Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra, and on or towards the south by the house of Borah Futtabhoy Burdoos.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the large bungalow and smaller bungalow out houses and premises built and standing thereon, entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 1251 situate at Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Jewajee Manecjee Bottlewalla, on the west by the public road called the Wilderness Road, on the north by private road, and on the south by property belonging to Muncherjee Nusservanjee Mody.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. RIMINGTON HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors or to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

ALSO SALE OF Valuable and handsome Hall Furniture, &c. at the above Bungalow, No. 130, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., the following valuable and handsome hall furniture, &c., belonging to the abovementioned estate, consisting of 6, 4, 3 and 1 light hanging argand lamps with drops, gilt and fancy pier glasses with pier tables and marble, Mahogany oval table, with marble, English oval dining table, rosewood cabinets or show cases, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

The Cargo of Davison's West Hartley coals.
Ex. "L. Ring."
Terms 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale Buyers to take delivery from along side at the rate of 100 (one one hund ed) tons a day from Saturday.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 case cuticurtinas.
12 casks blacking.
1 do. writing ink.
2 cases of oil.

The property of the Government presented by His Highness Syed Sooltan bin Imam of Muscat—

A very handsome Bay Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c., at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of unserviceable instruments, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, a light dog-cart, single and double pole tents, milch cow, a buffalo, superior wines, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Bandora.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain-ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Colonel R SELLON, proceeded to England, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner dessert, tea and coffee services, best plated-ware such as cruet stand, egg boiler, biscuit box, claret jug, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, swords, etc., handsome bla kwood French polished house-hold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, set of camp table, dining-room chairs, circular table, easy, folding, drawing-room, reclining and lady's low chairs, conversation, reclining and half backed sofas, Ottoman chiffoniers, teapoys, rich Brussels and Cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, figures, clock, folding and single screens, iron four post bedstead, child's cradle, charpoy, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, mahogany chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, whatnot, dispense and cook-room articles, copper, cooking utensils, wines, books, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A light English built dogcart by "Bennett and Botwood.
A milch cow.
A milch buffalo.
Sets of single and curricle harness, hunting and lady's saddles, double and single poled tents and rowty.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plat d. glass, and porc-lain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light office shigram, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1. P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE, valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled breach-loading gun, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome basket phaeton, a thoroughbred grey Arab horse, &c., at No. 5, Grant Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of S. M. Johnson, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich glass and crockery wares, a first-class full-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" made for India, a handsome harmonium, handsome English-built light mail phaeton, broughams, hansom cabs, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, No. 130, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., the following valuable and handsome hall furniture, &c., belonging to the abovementioned estate, consisting of 6, 4, 3 and 1 light hanging argand lamps with drops, gilt and fancy pier glasses with pier tables and marble, Mahogany oval table, with marble, English oval dining table, rosewood cabinets or show cases, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, JUNR.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
WILL PLAY THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF GAMES AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
TO MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, JAN. 26.
PLAY TO COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 9 P.M.
GAME 1,000 UP.

PRICE OF ADMISSION,
TO ANY PART OF THE HALL,
RUPEES FIVE EACH.

RESERVED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED AT M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!
Written and adapted for this Company by
MR. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Rs. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY,
FOR
FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

REVEU DES DEUX MONDES, a French Fortnightly Magazine, open for subscription, with all the Extras from January to December 1877, to be paid in advance, Rs. 50.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VALENTINES.—A Selected Assortment of Comic and Sentimental, to hand, of various prices.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Office of the Company, No 5, Hornby Row, with the object of submitting to the Meeting a Resolution to accord the assent and sanction of the Shareholders to the purchase of a piece of Land, together with a Bungalow thereon, situated at Tardeo and adjoining the Mill premises.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ધ્યસ્ત ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share is DECLARED PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of February 1877, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
લા૰ મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ
& Co. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER:—

Squared Logs	1,500 Tons.
Scantlings	500 Tons.
Boards	850 Tons.
Brake Blocks	3,150 No.

Specifications and Forms of Tender with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th January 1877.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND
CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE
HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE RUPEE,
A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,
BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 800,350.
FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVINE—THE MIRACULOUS CURE FOR TOOTHACHE—ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.
J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

THE well-known MOSS ROSE Brand Cut Tobacco. FINEST AROMA, at 12 Annas per ½ pound. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

SOUTHERN INDIA CIGAR and TOBACCO COMPANY, Ld., Dindigul—For Shares and further particulars, apply to C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c apply at this Office.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complet) with 93 slides, for sale. Price Rs. 600. Rare opportunity. Apply to ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicoll & Co.) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s. 1st January 1877.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vuccio & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, a per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 116, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer.
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of
Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, *RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.*

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

Stradnarius	Rs. 60 0
Guernarius	„ 75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	„ 100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black wood case complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black wood case complete	Rs. 150 0
Violin strings per set	„
Cheap Violins and Bows not in cases from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and	„ 55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and	„ 10 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	„ 6 0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	Rs. 25 0
Do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	„ 28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	„ 30 0
Do. do. Brass Hoop, in case complete	„ 35 0
Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete	„ 40 0
Do. do. do., inlaid wood, in case complete	„ 50 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	„ 9 8
Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and	„ 25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	„ 8 0
Banjos strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and	„ 3 8

TAMBOURINES.
WITH PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	Rs. 6 0
Nine jingles, 12 inches	„ 9 0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	„ 12 0
Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter	„ 12 0
Tacked Parchment heads	„ 3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and	„ 1 8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	Rs. 2 0
A substitute for Bones—The "Distinct"	„ 2 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	Rs. 2 0

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

From	Rs. 5 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL"
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA,
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. Rose & Co.

	Rs. 65 0
Concertinas of a Superior Manufacture	„ 85 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18 and	„ 20 0

FLUTINAS
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 10 pearl keys and 2 stops	Rs. 23 0
Rosewood, 10 pearl keys, 2 stops	Rs. 18 0
Do. 24 „ 2 do.	„ 20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks complete, Price, in case	Rs. 87 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50 and	„ 75 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock case	Rs. 64 0
Flute in E-flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tip, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	„ 45 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	„ 45 0
Cheaper Flutes without cases each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25 and	„ 35 0

OBOES.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in DE flat, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	Rs. 20 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH JAN. 1877.

If the funds are to be taken as a criterion of public opinion in London respecting the Eastern Question, the possibility of a war now is evidently thought to be very remote, Consols yesterday morning having advanced from 95⅜ to 95¼, and French Rentes from 106½ to 107¼.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue steady and prices are quoted by Reuter the same as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady but closed quiet, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices are without change of any kind, but we learn from private sources that Surats to arrive are more difficult of sale. This quieter feeling is evidently due to the more liberal receipts at the American ports, the figures for the four days being only 5,000 bales behind the corresponding period last year, and a continuance of this scale of receipts for any length of time would probably be sufficient to induce a serious reaction in Liverpool. The reports from America, however, are too conflicting for any reliance to be placed on them, some telegrams, we hear, giving anticipations of 130,000, while others give only 100,000 bales as the probable total for the week.

Yesterday's telegram from New York does not quote Futures, but Mid. Uplands on the spot is given at 13¾ cents, an advance of ¼ cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons with previous years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week			
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	23,000	24,000	13,000
Four days' do.	61,000	66,000	66,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,952,000	.....	2,854,000	2,455,000

Coffee in London continues to recede in value, yesterday's quotations showing a decline of 3s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, and 2s. per cwt. in G. O. Native and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Bombay Linseed remains at 54s. 6d., but Ferozepore Rapeseed and Calcutta Linseed is 6d. and Calcutta Rapeseed 3d. per quarter lower. At the Liverpool East India Wool Sales, which opened yesterday, 16,000 bales will be submitted for competition. Prices open at a decline of ½d. to ¾d. per lb.

Bar Silver is still given by Reuter at 58¾d., but private messages quote 58¼d. per oz.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, an advance of one per cent. was made in the rates of Discount and Interest. The movement was not altogether unexpected, the last weekly statement having been of a decidedly unfavourable character, but the heavy Withdrawals then shown were generally supposed to be only of a temporary character, and the squeeze in Calcutta at the same time giving signs of easing off, it was thought possible that no change would be made this week. The tightness of money, however—if tightness there be so far as Bombay is concerned—rests almost solely with the Presidency Banks. There is no special pressure in the Bazaar, and the Exchange Banks are well provided with funds, the fact that there are nearly 5 millions sterling of Silver visible between the Bombay and Calcutta Mints and what is afloat, being sufficient to place that almost beyond a doubt. Should Government bring out a loan or decide to suspend the Secretary of State's drawings for a time, we should probably have dear money during the busy season, notwithstanding these ample supplies; but if neither of these courses prove necessary, it is very probable that the rate of Discount has already about seen its highest, our Export Trade promising to be one of the smallest seasons we have had for years back.

SELLING EXCHANGE to-day, as usual on Wednesdays, in anticipation of Council Drafts, has been firm with an advance of fully 1 16 per rupee. Business has been restricted to very small amounts, the demand for Bank Bills being by no means active, while the amount of House Paper offering shows no signs of an increase. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 10 5-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 10¼d. "
Credits, 3 "	...	1s. 9 5-16 to ⅜ "
Documents, 3 "	...	1s. 10⅛ to 11-16d. "

On Calcutta demand drafts are now quoted at 7/16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer, but we have not heard of any actual transactions. We call Fours, and Fours-and a-half, Rs. 97 ; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet without any fluctuations of importance. Bank of Bombays are steady at 403 per cent. premium. Press and Land Companies are dull and unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving shares we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Great Eastern and Mazagon, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Hindustan.

COTTON has been a quiet and somewhat stupid market. Re-sales for future delivery have been freely offered by European firms at in some cases a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but regular sellers have shown no great disposition to force business. Telegrams from Omrawuttee report a cessation of the rain, and from what we can learn the actual damage to the crop, as regards quantity, will not be very great. Supplies will be small for a few days, owing to the unfavourable state of the roads, but this will probably be rapidly made up, present high prices affording the strongest inducement to push forward supplies. Yesterday's receipts were 4,906 bales, making 19,848 bales for the five days. Prices to-day are :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready		Rs. 223	per candy f.p.
" Ginned Broach, Feb.	"	222	"
" Akote	"	210	"
F. G. F. Omra.	"	205	"
G. F.	"	201	"
F. G. F. Dhollera	April	202	"
G. F.	"	200	"

In SEEDS business at present is even in worse case than Cotton. Owing to the block of traffic on the railways, supplies are most limited, and prices have been run up to something like 10 to 15 per cent. over Home values, by exporters buying in against dealers who have failed to deliver.

FREIGHTS to-day have been firm for ready but weak for forward shipment. Some small engagements to be taken in at once have been made at £2-13-9 for Liverpool, but for a week's time we quote £2-10 to £2-11-3 and further forward £2 7 6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair average business passing, but there is no change in prices to quote.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 20th January, 1877.
Open, 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,162	0	0
Merchandize	88,116	0	0
Others Receipts	609	0	0
Telegraph	611	0	0
Total Rs.	1,43,489	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1876.
Open, 439½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,998	0	0
Merchandize	68,962	0	0
Other Receipts	557	0	0
Telegraph	401	0	0
Total Rs.	1,17,918	0	0
Increase Rs.	25,571	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ZININ 943 tons, Captain J. Jenkins, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE EDMOND PHINEY, 751 tons, Captain W. C Small, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 96 tons, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, October 4th, with a cargo of 1,651 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gaddum and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SIR JOHN LEWRENCE, 466 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut Mr. E. W. C. Welch and two servants, and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. ETTORE, 1,426 tons, Captain E. Sezerich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (December 25th), via intermediate ports, with Dr. Sim, 443 pilgrims, and the following cargo :—From Trieste—21 packages sundries, 7 packages wine, 7 packages glassware, 3 packages leads, 6 packages color, 25 packages preserved milk, 6 packages hardware, 2 packages piece goods, 608 packages paper, and 60 packages beer. From Port Said.—2 packages tobacco and 178 casks, stores. From Jeddah.—89 boxes specie.

THE s. s. GUY MANNERING 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (December 21st), via Suez Canal, brought the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. J. J. Coles, Mrs. Setin and child, and three natives, and the following cargo :—135 packages beer, 6,372 bundles iron sheets, 150 packages lead, 50 packages piece-goods, 33,906 bars and 2,145 bundles iron, 15 cases brandy, 2,140 bundles iron nails, 49 bundles steel, 7,763 bundles hoop iron, 101 kegs nails, 9 barrels white paint, 16 cases paper, 66 cases hardware, 50 cases copper, 75 bales twist, 277 packages port, 351 barrels sulphur, 81 blocks granite, and 152 tons coals, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Melbourne (December 28th), with Australian Mails and the following passengers :—From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mrs. Knight and Son. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coran, child and servant. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mrs. H. Rose, Mr. J. Coran, Mr. J. R. Allen, Col. and Mrs. Grey, and Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Wager. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mrs. Pennycuik six children and servant, and Mr. Ott. From Glenely to Galle.—Mr. G. Roberts. From Glenely to Southampton.—Mr. G. C. Bray. From Glenely to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Isbister and two Masters Isbister. Mr. and Mrs. Lidelster and two Misses Lidelster. From Glenely to Bombay.—Miss Tibbits. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. Esmal Gungjee and servant, and Mr. Noor Moosajee and servant.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Ettore (s)	Lezerich	Trieste, Dec 25.
24	Centurion	Widdicombe	Liverpol, Oct 4.
	Assam (s)	Yates	Melbourne, Dec 28.
	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	C-rwar, Jan 22.
	Anne Royden	Summers	Liverpol.
	Professor Royden	Lamb	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Trentham Hall(s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)	Baldwin	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Zim, Jenkins, to Rangoon.
Barque Edmond Phiney, Small, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ettore, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Arago to Liverpool.
Steamer Nizam, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
19	Darien (s)	Bayley	Madras, Jan 6.
	Euxine(s)	White	Genoa, Dec 15.
	Howsang(s)	Lamont	Madras, Jan 15.
	Sultan (s)	Owen	Colombo.
	Madras (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Jan 14.
	Walter D. Wallet	Hallidal	Bombay, Dec 21.
20	Morning Light	Chaston	Aden, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
19	Mahratt (s)	.....	.....
	Sir. Magnus	.....	.....
	Russia	.....	.....
20	T Kya Yoen Byan(s)	.....	.....
	Yorkshire	.....	.....
	Bay of Naples	.....	.....
	James Livesay	.....	.....
	Idomene	.....	.....
	Empire of Peace	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Sultan—Mr Haley.
Per Madras—Mr Woodward, Mr Brown, Mr and Voz.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—50 kegs iron nails, Ewart, Latham and Co.
King Richard s—15 crates earthen ware, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 15 cases portwine, Jehangirjee Rastomjee Saliwala.
Xantho s—2 cases looking glass plate, Dewjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

King Richard s—15 hogsheads earthenware, Eduljee Cursetjee.
Xantho s—17 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 12 casks paint and varnish, John S. Elmore and Co.
County of Peebles—5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xantho s—225 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 400 cwts coir yarn Cooper Landing and Co.
Yeddo s—139 cwts coir yarn and 40 bales hemp, Nanjee Hoorjee ; 30 bales wool, Pesjjee Toolseedass ; 175 bales cotton, Nursee Keeserjee and Co ; 190 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 35 cwts coir yarn, D Shoojee Khan and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeerjee ; 30 b les wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 65 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, S ott and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal.
Arago s—260 cwts 8 horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 32 bales cotton Goculdass Thackersey ; 51 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersey ; 196 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—10 cases peacock feathers and 1 case fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 19 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasum ; 2 cases fishmaws and 38 cwts dry ginger, Mareally Nuthoo ; 28½ cwts olibanum, Curim Fuckerbhoy ; 62 cwts olibanum and 39 cwts gum, Ebram Hassum ; 1 bale hides, Dhrumsey Veljee ; 29 bundles E teeth, M C Ebram ; 283 bales hides, 173 bales wool, 45 bales waste silk, 555 packages tobacco, 1282 packages tea, 25 bales feathers, 214 baskets gut'ap rcha, 35 cases benzoin, 30 cases rubber, 2 8 bags peper, 75 tales hemp, 25 b les silk, 33 bags coffee, 30 cases fishmaws, 15 cases nutmegs, 17 cases gloves, and 2 cases mace, P and O S N C ; 10 cases mother of pearl shells, Ebram Hassum ; 17 bales hides and skins, and 4 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida, 402 bales cotton W Nicol and Co.
Cosmopolitan s—24 cwts B horns, Ges Lockhart and Co : 3 0 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 10,5 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,0 0 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Lady Cairns, 466 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—case peacock feathers, Vinay and Co ; 25 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.
Nizam s—154 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Thibet s—907 packages tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia—1,000 cwts g ingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—82 casks coffee, W Nicol and Co.
Nizam s—1,137 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—309 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 23RD January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·972
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	70·9
General Direction of wind ...NE, NNE, NE, ENE, E, W, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	164

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Special case for hearing and final disposal.

627-76—Mr Hearn—The Secretary of State for India, &c, vs Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

385-75—P Kawasjee—Postonjee Rustomjee vs Labhoy Vullubhoy—P and Smith and Macfarlane.
597-75—Tyabjee and Tayabji—Tooker Ruttonsey, Nursey vs Hajee Abdool Khaluck bin &c.
154-76—Prescot and Winter—Robert Joy vs Abdool Satar Haji Mahomed and others—Balkrishna and B, Pestonjee K, and Crawford and Bovey.
570-75—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Usman Amadt Bukhsh—Mr Skipsey.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velvanoo and another vs Peemjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Ngardass Parmanundass and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Merally vs Khulukdina Khemlanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
204-75—Mr. Macfarlane—Cullianjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijkore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
419-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Lewalchai vs Vullubhaara Hemchund—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
468-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narayen Gungajee vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—A Framjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.
659-74—Mr. Macfarlane—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithabai Tyabjee and Sayani—Fletcher and Smith and Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSES.

286-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manockiali Aimaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—P Kawasjee.
572-74—Khanderao M—Damoodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S and T., Balchrisna and B and N N Kothare.
238-75—Crawford and Bovey—Hurgovan Chuttoo and another vs The Rutan Muccoonjee S and others—S W and Co Ld. —Craigie Lynch and Owen.
490-76—In person—Dhondjee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow—N N Khotare.

(Before the Honourable MR. (JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gopram Hanmantram vs Sadashow Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
190-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
For further direction on Commissioner's Report.
228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunnoodass vs Hanoomull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 24.

McGrath, Surg Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Hogg, Major, Bombay D Q M G, on duty, to Poona.
Taylor, Vet Surg, Bengal Vet Dept, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th January 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt H W Rooke, F Baty, 9th Bde, R A, for two years.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 15th Dec 1876, are publi hed :—

15th Foot—Lt John Russell Compton Domvile has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C.

68th Foot—Capt Joseph Bould-son retires from the service, receiving the val e of his Co mission, dated 16th Dec 1876.

72nd Foot—Lt Arthur Mackworth Moutei h has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C.

The Colo C g eleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt Light Cavy—Surgn J F Reith to the Medl charge, vice Surgn McAli ter.

20th Regt N I—Stevenson, Wing officer, (8th Regt N I, to be Wing officer, vice Capt Lechmere.

Lt Stevenson will continue to officiate as Adjutant 20th Regt N I.

24th Regt N I—Surg J A Hawell from Medl charge, 29th Regt N I, to the medl charge.

25th Regt N I—Surg Maj E Merton from the Medl charge.

The following order is confirmed :—

7th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 16th Jan 1876, appointing Lt C F S Allen, second Wing Officer to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement and until the arrival of Capt Morris.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt F J Murphy (C Batty 4th Bgde) from 11th Dec 1876 to 10th June 1877, in England, on Medl certificate.

Army Medl Dept—Surg Maj G Whittle to England, per troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Med Board.

Surg W B Slaughter, to remain in England, from 8th Dec 1876 to 7th June 1877 on Medl certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 20.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 447 of 1st Nov 1876, Mr W Brassington, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of his duties in the Simla Imperial Circle on the 1st Nov 1876.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engng College appointed by H M's Secy of State as Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, and posted as follows :—

To Bombay, for general service—Mr G O W Dunn, Mr R H F Stuart, Mr E Pinhey, Mr A T Mullally, Mr C N Clifton and Mr W H Le Quesne.

To Bengal, Provincial—Mr J C White.

To N-W Provinces, Provincial—Mr R P Atkinson, Mr A R Sutherland and Mr C H Holme.

To Central Provinces, for Railway Branch—The Hon L M St Clair, Mr W G Newton, Mr H E Haddon, B A, Mr E Leycester, Mr E Baker, Mr F Laug, Mr J E Dallas and Mr R Sivewright.

To Mysore—Mr E H Johns, Mr W C Lewis and Mr E H Clementson.

To Oudh—Mr L B Simeon and Mr E F Gordon.

To Hyderabad—Mr M P Coode and Mr M J Scobie.

To British Burmah—Mr A G Harrison.

To State Railway under Director—Mr A Sulivan, Mr F Wolley-Dod, Mr R W Roberts, Mr J D M Burton, Mr W H Cole, Mr W Michell, Mr E W Powell, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, B A, Mr R S J Routh, Mr E F Jacob, Mr C J S Baker, Mr A Bewley and Mr W S Haig.

The services of Surgn F de H Haig, temporarily employed as Asst Medl Supt, Persian Telegraph (vide P W Dept Notification No 321 of 12th July 1876), are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from 26th Nov 1876.

The services of Capt W S S Bisset, R E, Manager, open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Lt T P Cather, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade is transferred from the N-W Provinces Irrigation Branch, to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Buller, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for one year under Sect 14 and Subsidiary Leave for 16 days under Sect 24 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th Nov 1876, or such other date on which he may avail himself of the same.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr T F Odling, Asst Medl Supt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sect 29 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 4th Dec 1876.

Mr T S Anderson, Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Sect 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 20th Sept 1 76.

Mr N Semino, 2nd class Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three weeks, under Sect 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th Nov 1876.

Mr F T B Daniell, Supt, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, having returned to duty on the 5th Nov 1876, from the leave on medical certificate, notified in Indo-European Telegraph Dept Notification No 55, dated 26th June 1876, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANAS. P. W. D.

The Offg Agent Govr Genl and Chief Comar is pleased to grant two months' privilege leave of absence to Mr A G Crommelin, Suptdg Engr and Secy, P W Dept, Rajputana, from 26th Dec 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lt Col J M Williams, Supt of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, to officiate as Suptdg Engr and Secy, P W Dept, Rajputana, vice Mr Crommelin.

Capt H J Nuthall, Ex Engr, Nusseerabad Div, to officiate as Supt of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Col Williams.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr M Martin, Asst Engr, Chakrata Div, Mily Works, granted leave of absence for three months from 8th Jan 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of this leave, to study the native languages.

Capt D Oliver, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur to the Lahore Div, Mily Works.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE, AND STUDENT OF SURGERY OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DICKINSON—January 17th, at Wanowree Lines, Poona, Julia Frances Dickinson, daughter of the late Captain Frederick Dickinson, 83rd Regiment, and grand daughter of late Major General Dickinson, Royal Artill-ry, aged 23 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PETERSON—January 17th, at Ahmednagri, the wife of F. W. V Peterson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
SANDERS—January 20th, at Azamgarh, the wife of R. C Sanders, M B, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
TURNER—January 20th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain J. T. Turner, 73rd Regiment, D.A.A.-G., of a son.

DEATH.

MORICE—January 18th, at Delhi, Edith Marguerite, infant daughter of Surgeon-Major Morice aged 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

WHEN David Copperfield presented himself suddenly before Aunt Betsy one day, as she was busy at her favourite occupation of abusing the donkey boys, the venerable maiden was completely puzzled and did not know what to do with the awkward little male. In her perplexity she asked her old friend Mr. Dick, who had previously been employed in kite-flying and cogitating upon the character of poor King Charles, what she ought to do with the boy, and that sapient individual, after profound deliberation, gravely replied, "Wash him." "Bless me, the very thing," said Aunt Betsy; and forthwith the boy stepped into a comfortable home through the medium of a tub. Thus was that highly-important episode in David's career decided by the prompt sagacity of Mr. Dick. It has often occurred to us that there are plenty of good-natured Aunt Betsies in the world who have many David Copperfields coming to them whom they do not know what to do with, but that they seem generally to have a Mr. Dick provided for them to help them out of their difficulties in the most Providential sort of way. Something like this little comedy has been repeatedly played recently with regard to two of the most important appointments in this city. The Commissionership of Customs and the Municipal Commissionership have each been converted into tubs for several years past, and the number of Civilian David Copperfields who have been plunged into them is quite astounding.

A few days ago we mentioned that Mr. Ravenscroft had been appointed Chief Secretary to Government, and that Mr. Trevor, another Civilian, had been put into the Municipal Commissionership. Although we expressed our opinion that the time has come when it is no longer necessary to be eternally thrusting civilians into that office, and making it a simple convenience for the service, we did not overlook the mischief which it seems must be worked by every new appointment to the Municipal Commissionership. It has lately been the fashion, first, to put a Civilian for a few months into the Custom House, and then, when he has just learned to make himself infinitesimally useful there for his money, to take him away and put him into the Municipality. Mr. Jacomb and Mr. Trevor, both recent Deputy Commissioners of Customs, are instances in point; and indeed the way that civilians have been bandied about from one of these posts to the other almost suggests that in the opinion of the Government of Bombay the Customs and the Municipal Departments are identical, and that any man knowing the duties of the one is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the other. This is a delusion, and the Government is certainly acting neither fairly nor wisely in cherishing it. It is impossible that there can be efficiency in a Department which is successively passing under different gentlemen who are never allowed to stay long enough in one place either to learn their own duties or those of their subordinates. A short time ago we opened our columns to complaints about the Custom House, and we are led to believe that under the present system of management many of the abuses mentioned by our correspondents are inevitable. The complaints of the mercantile community about the Custom House are deep if not loud, and it was only the other day, when Lord Lytton was in Bombay, that the Chamber of Commerce addressed him upon the subject. They said—and every word of it was true—that "within a "period of six months recently expired there "were five different Deputy Commissioners of "Customs, and we have no doubt that your "Lordship will concur with us in thinking that "it is impossible for men under such circumstances to take an interest in their work or apply themselves to the duties of their office. "The higher offices of Customs should be permanent appointments, and the gentlemen "holding them should not be changed for the "convenience of the service to which they "belong. We believe that this system of "making the appointments permanent has "been adopted in Calcutta, and that the "results have been most satisfactory." Of course the evil complained of by the Chamber was too glaring to be passed over by Lord Lytton without remark, and in his reply he distinctly said that the warming-pan system should be stopped and one more conducive to the welfare of public interests inaugurated. As showing the value which may occasionally be attached to Viceregal speeches, it may be interesting to quote Lord Lytton's exact words on this subject. "The inconvenience," he said, "of which you complain, as resulting from the "constant change of the superior officers of "the Custom House of your port, has, I believe, "been fully recognised by His Excellency the "Governor, who has already taken measures "for the mitigation of it. The Government "of India will gladly co-operate in remr "dying the inconveniences to which you refer." Within a month of this assurance, we find Lord Lytton's words proved worthless. Once more has a change taken place in the Municipal Commissionership, and once more has the Custom House been deprived of one of its officers to supply the vacancy in the Municipality. Mr. Trevor may be, as the majority of Civilians are, a thoroughly good man and capable of filling admirably the office to which he has just been appointed; but the cleverest people in the world cannot learn the duties of posts like the Deputy Commissionership of Customs and the Municipal Commissionership if they are shifted about from one to the other almost before they have had time to look around them. It is of no use whatever appointing a man to a highly responsible position unless it is deliberately intended to make his services useful to the public in that position and we say that when men are no sooner put into the higher offices of the Customs Department than they are removed to a totally different kind of appointment, for the mere convenience not of the public but the Civil Service, their time is simply being wasted and the public have to pay for the blundering of novices instead of for the work of experienced officers.

WHAT are the qualifications to render an Indian political officer of experience a pearl of great price? This is not a conundrum suitable for the season, but a simple question which it will probably puzzle many to answer without ample consideration and recourse to the genius of imagination. Successful political officers there are in plenty, young and old, but when one comes to examine their gifts, there is a difficulty in saying precisely what may be the especial talent that fits a man supremely above his fellows to encounter Oriental craft, and to turn the almighty Aryan foster-brother inside out. Distinguished military service, and a carcase-full of bullets—if jingall balls, all the better—is one claim to success in Indian diplomacy; a "hadden tongue," which the Scottish proverb says is a "slobbered mouth," is another; a pretty sparkling wife is a third; excessive dulness but extraordinary respectability, is a fourth; phonetic spelling is a fifth; taste in dress, combined with a good London tailor, is a sixth; and, of course in India, influential connections must make up the count to a hundred, for that goes without saying. However, when you have caught your Indian diplomatist and set his face upon the just road to fortune, what is the tremendous weight of that man's diplomatic experience that it should be ostensibly so hard to fill his shoes whenever he likes to kick them off for the slippers of retirement, or is compelled to discard them after "fifty-five years" of fair wear and tear in the service? Indian diplomacy, which we take to mean the opposition of English wits to native wits, is full of inconsistencies There is no rule in it. We believe it has no professor. Success is the one thing desired, and it does not much matter how, or in what manner the political goes to work, so long as he does not create a scandal, and he makes things smooth. Different workmen work with different tools, one perhaps with the *fortiter in re*, another with the *suaviter in modo*, but above all their efforts, calmly and impassibly as Fate, smiles with set countenance the Oriental Sphynx, ever bland and conceding, but ever obstructive. Is it because we Westerns cannot thoroughly understand the Eastern character that we go so many ways to work in order to fathom its profound depths? Perhaps so. When we visit that rising young man Larkley at the Court of Muggerabad, and he offers us, in his very *debonaire* manner, the driest of sherry and lots of racing talk, we are sorely puzzled to evolve his diplomatic gifts out of such; the more so that his address is anything but bland when natives disturb our *tête-a-tête* with official boxes and papers—in fact, it is rather the contrary. His is the method of the Centurion of Scripture, and he says to one "jow," and he jows, to another "aow" and he aows, but he never sits, as we in fancy expect him to sit, cross-legged, with a hookah in his mouth, and ejaculating at intervals of apparent thought the phrases of the Cockney travelled, as "on my head be it!" "Il hum d'allilah," and such like. It is dubious even if Larkley is conversant with the language of this interesting people. He may have known it once, and forgotten it; any way, his *bat* strikes us now as expletive, ungrammatical, and a trifle quaint in the mouth of one who is supposed to have the ear of Rajas and Wazeers together with a political faculty of instilling the very deepest Machiavellian secrets thereunto. Manifesto, C. S. I., is of another order of Indian diplomatists, but quite as successful in political intrigue as the other. He is a famous Sanscrit scholar and talks that dead language of the Orient so thoroughly well that no one living can understand him. It is his boast that it is so. Natives metaphorically scratch their heads in perplexity when he asks for his shoes or his boots, but Manifesto cares little whether they understand him or not. He has established his reputation as a Pundit, and there is no one to gainsay him. If he is interviewed at any hour of the day or night, he will be found up to his elbows and chin in official documents, doubtless of extraordinary importance in his craft. But by what means or method these papers are made to encounter and defeat the wiles of Oriental diplomacy is a secret only known to himself, for Manifesto is of that class of political who is heavily oppressed with a sense of his responsibilities, and will drink nothing but cold water lest at any time, in some festive moment perhaps, he should betray his tremendous trust. Then there is Tompkyns, C. B., a man whom it would be difficult, nay impossible, to replace at the Court of Bumbledum, were anything unfortunately to happen to him. Tompkyns has an air, and he is justly celebrated for that. His manner of offering two fingers of a fat white hand to those he delights to honour is inimitable. Tompkyns is all dignity. His acquaintance with Oriental character is said to be profound, but so far as it appears on the surface, his talent is in those two fingers, and his credit in the curious veneration felt for him by his subordinates. Young fellows entering the Political Department cannot have a better model or chief than Tompkyns. If they can learn, early in life, to use two fingers, as Tompkyns uses his, their fortune is assured, and they will die Residents of Native Courts by and bye and kissi kissis or K. S. I's.

Once upon a time, a good look and some splendour were important adjuncts, if not necessities, to success in the Indian diplomatic line, but these virtues are gone out of fashion now, and a severe simplicity of *menage* and demeanour is better calculated to gain respect. Some clever diplomatic men make the President of the United States their model. They are cordial in the way of receiving all kinds and conditions of men standing, and in an evening suit at midday, possibly because receptions are cheaper than dinners. They are effusive with the native,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 24TH JAN.

The Vicsregal Council assembled at noon today. Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to regulate the transport of salt by sea, and explained that there was at present no law to prevent salt, which was shipped from Bombay without paying duty, with intended destination Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu. Moreover, there was nothing to prevent foreign salt from being landed at any of our ports. These defects led to much smuggling, which must be checked. Mr. Hope proposed to introduce a Bill to the effect that no vessel under 300 tons should be allowed to carry salt except under stringent conditions, and it would be allowable that vessels could be searched if suspicion existed that they were engaged in contraband traffic. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act 13 of 1875. The necessity for the Bill only arose from inadvertence in the wording of the Act. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and the duty leviable on timber. He explained that the Acts already existing were not applicable to the wants and peculiarities of the different provinces. The object of the Bill was to leave open to Government to pass rules to meet the peculiarities of each province. The two main features in the Bill were, first, to provide complete provision for the investigation and preservation or commutation of private rights in forests; and, secondly, that provision be made to control timber in transit so as to insure that the Government really received the revenue it was entitled to. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hope, in asking leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from encumberances the estates of the Thakores in Broach and Kaira, entered into the history of the several Acts passed from time to time, and explained that Kaira was situated between districts where landholders had already had relief given them similar to what was contemplated by this Bill. It would be hard if relief was not granted to Kaira also. With regard to Broach being included, he observed that, although a special Act had been passed for Broach, it was not found up to present requirements. Attempts had been made to settle the pecuniary difficulties of landholders by means of private negociations. Government had advanced three lakhs of rupees which was found insufficient owing to want of the power which this Bill would give.

Mr. Hobhouse postponed the presentation of the final report of the Select Committee on the Indian Registration Act.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An influential meeting of the British India Association is being held this afternoon to discuss as to what action should be taken towards the disestablishment of the Church.

ESCAPE OF TWO TIGERS.

Two fine tigers escaped from their cages at the Zoological Gardens yesterday evening. They jumped into an empty rhinoceros pit and remained there all night; both were shot this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 24TH JAN.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce the following:—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests; a Bill to relieve from encumbrances the estates of the Thakores of Broach and Kaira; and a Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea. This Bill is rendered necessary in consequence of the contraband trade carried on from Bombay. Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act 13 of 1875. The final report of the Select Committee on the Indian Registration Act Amendment Bill was postponed. The Council adjourned to the 31st January.

TURKEY, SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH JAN.

It is stated that the Porte intends to negociate direct with Servia and Montenegro.

THE HATCHAM INHIBITION CASE.

LONDON, 24TH JAN.

In consequence of the Reverend Arthur Tooth persisting in defying the judgment issued against him by the Court of Arches, the reverend gentleman has been imprisoned.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 10½d.

8lbs do. ..... 8s. 3d.

40s. Mule Twist ..... 1s 0¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95¾d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 107½.

Bar Silver..... 58½.

THE RECENT RAID ON NOWSHERA.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.

LAHORE, 19TH JAN.

We have just received the following official report upon the Nowshera raid:—

The Cantonment police station was attacked by a body of some twenty Afreedees about 6-30 P. M. They killed a police constable and a police sergeant and severely wounded a bazaar chuprassie. The Khotwal was out posting patrol, he heard the shots, and ascertaining the cause, he rode straight to the Cantonments and warned the military. A party of cavalry came down at once under Col. Parnell, the Station Staff Officer. Meanwhile the raiders had carriedoff four carbines and five swords from the police station as well as private property of the police officials, thence they went and attacked four native shops and carried off some Rs. 50 worth of articles, and making for Jamsetjee's (the Parsee merchant's) shop, carried off one express rifle, one double-barrel breach-loading gun, one single barrel musket, nineteen pounds of gunpowder, four hundredweight of shots, three hundred rupees cash and damaged much property in the shop. The total value of property, Government and private, carried off or damaged, amounts to over Rs. 1,400. After the raiders had done this the raiders met a police patrol which exchanged shots with them. This and the noise of the approaching cavalry made them retire by a large ravine which was close by, into which and the surrounding broken country it was deemed inexpedient, as it was a pitchdark and wet night, for the troops to follow them. The raiders were probably a mixed body of Hassan Khel and Pass Afreedees and started from some point in the Hassan Khel country. No definite opinion can be given as to who were the raiders nor the route they pursued. Enquiries are being made from various quarters. It is believed that the raiders came a considerable distance through British territory, but whether partly through the Kohat district is not yet certain.

MR. JOHN HAY GRANT, Collector of Sholapore, will, we hear, be the next Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. It is not likely that Mr. Pedder will resume this appointment, as there will probably be a vacancy in the Secretariat before he returns from leave, if Mr. Ashburner gets the seat in Council and Mr. Ravenscroft the Revenue Commissionership of the Northern Division.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the line for the telegraph through the Bolan Pass is not yet marked out even. "Starting from Jacobabad, it will necessarily have to follow certain military posts to be established in the Bolan, and the sites of these have not yet been chosen. For sanitary reasons, the choice must be made very carefully." Our contemporary's information from the Bolan is not up to date. Officers have already been sent to mark out a site for a permanent cantonment at Mithree, near Dadur, about 80 miles from Jacobabad. A force consisting of the 3rd Scinde Horse, the Mountain Battery, and some Rifles, has been for some time under canvas at Mithree, which is the most convenient station for troops at this end of the Bolan Pass.

WE are surprised to see a paper usually so well informed as the *Indian Public Opinion* talking of a suggested increase of the subsidy of Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul, from one to two lakhs a month. Is it not a mistake to suppose that at present the Ameer gets any subsidy whatever from the British Government? He has received occasional gifts of money and arms, but even these supplies have been cut off since he quarrelled with the Government of India about the arrest of his son Yakoob. Lord Lytton, cannot contemplate granting him a subsidy now, without sending a force to see that he does not spend the money in organizing an army to assist in the invasion of British India.

THE Delhi correspondent of the *Times* tries to enhance the dramatic interest of the first interview between the Nizam and the Gaekwar at Delhi by saying that their families had been at feud for a hundred years. We should like to know on what authority the correspondent makes a statement which, according to our reading of Indian history, is ludicrously inaccurate. We cannot call to mind any single occasion on which the two families were at feud; and for nearly a century now both Gaekwars and Nizams have been the obedient servants of the British Government.

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that Sir Richard Temple's minutes—"especially about the railway traffic—are the most important contributions yet made to the famine literature of 1876-77." Evidently, Sir Richard has left behind him at Allahabad one important member of his staff, his trumpter.

A GOOD story about the Empress medals reaches us from the North-West. A correspondent tells us that a distinguished Civilian, holding a high office in the Punjab, had a silver medal sent him, which he returned, saying he was not aware that his humble services merited such a mark of favour, whereupon a gold medal was sent, which it is needless to state he kept.

A WELL-INFORMED military correspondent writes to us from the Frontier:—"We seem to be going to have a little row of our own on the Frontier, which may perhaps develope into a larger business than they anticipate. I wish those Afreedee gentlemen would come down in force into the plains. It would then be a very simple matter to dispose of them, but up in their own hills they are as difficult to dislodge as rabbits."

CAPTAIN BISSETT, R. E., who has been placed under Sir R. Temple's orders to visit the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways and stay wherever the lines are blocked until the grain traffic is working as well as circumstances will permit, answers the description of the sort of man Sir Richard applied for—"a very active officer of the State Railway Department." He is, we hear, an energetic and capable man. He has not, however, had much railway experience, and what he has had has been acquired on the narrow gauge line from Khundwa to Indore, so that he really has everything to learn about the traffic on such a line as the G. I. P. We cannot understand how, in any case, his personal exertions will compensate for the deficiency of rolling-stock from which the Company suffers, and which is due to the penurious and shortsighted action of the controlling Railway Department of the State.

IN consequence of the dissatisfaction existing among the shareholders of the Colaba Company with the management of the Company's affairs by Messrs. Remington and Co., which has led, it is considered, to the transfer of the cotton market to Mazagon, a movement has been started for appointing Mr. Hector, late of the Bank of Bengal, secretary in place of Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the Bank's rates of interest anddiscount one per cent.

THE Fort of Kohat is to be defended by two Gattling guns which are on their way. The Fort is a mud structure.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at sunrise yesterday on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE office of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department is said to have been offered to Mr. Macintosh of the N. W. P. Mr. Macintosh is now at Allahabad. He is spoken of as a hard-working and painstaking officer.

SIR HENRY DAVIES has started for the frontier, accompanied only by his Private Secretary. He left Lahore on the 20th, was to proceed straight to Attock, sleep there that night, and go on to Peshawur in the morning.

Indian Public Opinion hears that our Native Agent at Cabul together with the Ameer's Prime Minister, and his Aide de-Camp as well as the Governor of Jelalabad are now at Peshawur, in order to meet Sir Lewis Pelly.

WE learn from Guzerat that on Friday night there were very heavy thunderstorms in the vicinity of Sanund and throughout the Ahmedabad districts. Fortunately no damage was done by the rain to the cotton crops, as the plants are not yet matured.

THE two gunboats which came out from England under the names Alpha and Beta, about which there was some sensation when the announcement was made that they were passing Aden, have arrived in the port of Shanghai from Tientsin. They are to form a portion of the Foochow Arsenal fleet.

WE have received a memorandum from the Public Works Department, stating that owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapore the number of people on relief works in that district was given in Statement No. X. as 1,18,700, it should be 93,892. The total of people on relief works should, therefore, be 3,12,703 and the increase during the fortnight 24,855, or at the rate of 12,427½ per week.

THE *Straits Times* of January 11th says:—"The Detached Squadron, which was in our harbour (Singapore) at the date of our last summary, was ordered to Plymouth *via* the Cape of Good Hope a few days afterwards. While on its voyage from Hongkong a sad accident occurred on board H. M. S. Newcastle, which resulted in the loss of four lives by drowning, and which has formed the subject for much comment and criticism.

A FEW days ago we extracted from a contemporary a statement that Mr. C. A. Turner, a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, had determined to send in his resignation. As some people may have imagined that this proceeding was in consequence of Mr. Turner's opposition to Lord Lytton's strictures on the action of the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces on the Fuller case, it is as well to state that he has no intention whatever of resigning his appointment.

A CORRESPONDENT states that a virulent kind of small-pox has been raging in the town of Nassick and the surrounding villages since the early part of last December, and that it is very bad even among the people employed on the "relief works" in the Nassick districts. The death rate at present is very high. We are requested to draw the attention of the authorities to the epidemic, especially of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, and the Surgeon General.

THE *Englishman* says that the delay and inconvenience caused by the necessary reference to Calcutta of all questions of racing law which arise in Bengal from time to time in connection with the turf, has led to the proposal that a Northern India Turf Club should be established. The idea was started at the Imperial Assemblage race meeting by a well-known supporter of the turf in the North-West Provinces, and was generally approved. It is said that the idea has found favour with many sportsmen in the N. W. P., Oudh, and the Punjab; and that the proposed Club may almost be looked upon as a *fait accompli*.

IT is stated by the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the true explanation of the allegation that the commanding officer of every regiment, taking part in the ceremony on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage on the 1st instant, was directed to see that his men were supplied with the regulation quantity of ball cartridge, is that it is a part of the equipment of every soldier with a regiment directed to appear in "review order" that he should carry in his pouch the regulation number of rounds of ball ammunition. Upon the occasion in question, the troops were ordered out in review order, there was therefore nothing strange in their carrying in their pouches the proper amount of ball cartridge.

THE Woosung railway, a short line, 9½ miles in length, from that place to Shanghai, is about to be sold to the Chinese, for Tls. 285,000, or about £85,500. The *North China Herald* says that some native paper regards this price as excessive, but, adds our contemporary, "the ordinary cost of single lines of railway in England is, we believe, about £9,000 per mile, which, at an exchange of 6s., would give about Tls. 270,000 as the cost of a nine-mile line; but then the superintending staff and the plant have not to be brought 10,000 miles by sea. Taking, however, those figures as a basis of calculation, there remains but a margin of Tls. 15,000 to pay the cost of transport, the exceptional expenses incidental to working in a strange place under exceptional circumstances, and to pay interest on the money employed."

THE preparations which have been in progress at Rawul Pindee for a couple of months past for the equipment of a field force of some dimensions are now approaching completion. We learn from the *Pioneer* that in addition to a large army of camels the executive commissariat officer is said to be getting together some three thousand mules and tattoos, as well as doolie-bearers innumerable. Mules are not so plentiful in the Punjab as was supposed, for in the present pressure the whole of the surrounding districts have been ransacked without much success, and it has been found necessary to search so far down as Loodhiana and Umballa. Large quantities of ammunitionand military stores have found their way to Rawul Pindee within the last few weeks, and even medical comforts have not been forgotten.

H. M.'s gunboat Lapwing, which was stranded on the Miao-tao group of islands was successfully floated off on Monday, the 4th December, in good condition, and her hull uninjured. She was given up for lost by her officers except her Captain, Sir W. Wiseman, as well as by the officers of H. M. Frolic and Mosquito. Mr. W. C. Howard, Harbour Master of Chefoo, suggested to Captain Wiseman a plan by which she could be floated for about dlrs. 2,000. It was accepted and succeeded, and the cost does not exceed dlrs. 2,100. A breakwater was formed round her by means of bags of sand to preserve her from the N. E. gales, which it did on the 28th Nov. from a very severe one. A track was dug round the vessel and anchors placed and everything made ready for the first high tide. This came at midnight on the 4th and the Lapwing floated off at once.

We have received two copies of Wyman's Indian Directory for this year. This useful book comprises not only a directory of Calcutta but of the whole of the northern parts of India, so that the Indian Directroy is a valuable and useful book for the Punjab, N.-W. Provinces and Bengal. There is a directory of covenanted civilians, military officers, army surgeons, army chaplains, and a Mofussil Directory besides, so that the completeness of the information is as remarkable as its variety. The Indian Directory is carefully compiled and well printed, and must be indispensable to a large number of people in all parts of India. We should notice also Wyman's A. B. C. directory, which is a cheap supplement to the Indian Directory, comprising an alphabetical civil and military list of officers and civilians in the Bengal Presidency and a commercial directory with a street directory and list of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

THE Home Government has ruled that the gold and silver medals granted to certain officers at Delhi in commemoration of the Proclamation of the 1st January shall be worn on all State occasions. The Government of India has ruled the words "State occasions" to signify all occasions on which full dress is ordinarily worn. At the next Levee, then, says the *Englishman*, we shall see some new decorations. It will be rather puzzling how to classify them. Associated with the word "Delhi" they will yet scarcely remind us of the daring deeds enacted there eighteen years ago. The medals then obtained were won by the display of valour and determination unsurpassed in the world's history. The more pretentious tokens now given signify nothing more than the private favour of the Viceroy. We should think that those who will most regret the order to display in public the marks of this favour will be the recipients of it.

H. E. SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, commenced his tour yesterday; it is to be a long one. His stay in Bombay could scarcely have given him sufficient time to overtake all his correspondence, beside his office work. He reviewed all the troops in Bombay and inspected everything in connection with them; and as Colaba is a cantonment of itself, his work of inspection was doubled, for there he had not only the wing of the 66th Regiment but the whole of the Royal Artillery, the Sanitarium Depôt, and two companies of the 56th Regiment to inspect, all which he minutely inspected. It was a new sensation to the people of Colaba to see brigade drill with three battalions of Europeans under General Gell. His Excellency inspected every part of Colaba, and every building, especially the new cattle sheds erected by Government for the purpose of keeping the milch cattle under supervision. His Excellency expressed himself pleased with the cleanliness and order of everything, and the fine appearance of the men; and praise from Sir Charles Staveley is worth having, as he is never lavish with it. Though he had not time to go round the batteries, he has evidently made a stir somewhere, as the engineers are busily at work, preparing these batteries for the reception of their heavy rifled guns.

THE *Englishman* is able to expose a very nefarious business which came to light in a case tried at Dinapur, Russell *vs.* Figg. Our contemporary gives the following as the result of further enquiries which have been made:—"It appears that the defendant, Figg, is the Engineer of the Dinapur district of the East Indian Railway, and that he had made certain charges, since proved to be erroneous, impugning the efficiency of that portion of the line for which the plaintiff, as contractor's platelayer, is responsible. In the meantime, Russell, who is answerable for the safety of the road, caught him redhanded, pulling out spikes, and very properly insisted upon their being given up to him for restoration to their proper places; and in this performance of his office arose the circumstances which formed the subject of the above trial and ended in the ridiculously inadequate punishment of Figg by a fine of Rs. 5! We (adds the *Englishman*") presume that Government will not allow the matter to rest there; but will take prompt and effectual measures, by making an example of Mr. Figg, to deter other evil disposed persons from imitating him. It must be satisfactory to the public to learn that there is a person so reliable and so fearless in the discharge of his duty, as Mr. Russell, to depend upon for their safety in travelling; and we trust that the Railway Company have many more like him."

IT seems, the *Pall Mall Budget* says, likely that the presidential squabble in the United States will end, after all, in a "transaction," that the counting of the electoral votes will be so conducted with the assent of both parties as to yield no absolute majority either for Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes, and that accordingly the House of Representatives will be allowed to use its constitutional power of appointing the President in the default of a valid choice by the electors, and the Senate will in the same way choose the Vice-President. A joint Committee has been appointed with seven members from either House, and Congress, leaving in the hands of this body the question how the electoral votes shall be counted on the 14th of February, has adjourned till after the new year. The senatorial members of the Committee are Messrs. Morton, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Logan (Republicans), and Thurman Bayard, and Ransom (Democrats); those nominatedby the House of Representatives are Messrs. Paine, Hunter, Hewitt, Springer, M'Crary, Hoar, and Willard, divided in about the same proportions. The joint Committee will sit during the recess. It is impossible to believe that in the face of all the evidence and precedents that have now been accumulated the Republican members of the Committee can maintain the assertion of their party organs that Congress has no power over the counting, and that either House cannot object to and cast out double or doubtful returns. We are quite prepared to find the Committee unanimously recommending new rules for the counting which may be adopted by Congress when it resembles, and under which the proceedings of the 14th of February will be conducted, with the results we have indicated above.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Collector of Sholapore has applied to Government to know what he should do with the people now on his hands when the roads on which they are employed are finished. In reply Government ask, why the people cannot be employed on the Ashti and Mhaswad tanks, a work that would be of so much permanent value and, moreover, it is a large work. These tanks extend into the Sangola taluka of the Sholapore Collectorate, and the Government direct that all those who are in need of relief should be admitted, as far as the extent of the works will allow, without reference to the district to which applicants may belong. Sanction has been given to two small works in the Poona Collectorate, clearing a tank at Bori Bayal, and a road from Rawangaum to Bori Bayal. The sum required for the first is Rs. 5,000 and for the second Rs. 3,800. A supply of medicines has been ordered to be despatched to the Collectors of twelve different districts, for the use of each famine relief party, as suggested by Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY OF ROBERTS, THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junr., the champion billiard player of the world, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, by the P. and O. steamer Assam, from the Australian colonies, where he has been for the last seven months. Mr. Roberts intends to remain upwards of five or six weeks in India, during which time he will play exhibition matches in Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, and other principal towns. A grand treat is in store for all who know anything about, or take any interest in, the game. Of course, there is no one here who will be able to play the champion at even points, but he will give 600 or 700 points to his opponents, and we believe there are two or three well-known amateur players in Bombay who have been practising for weeks past and are determined to do their very best to earn the honour of beating him. We have a few fair average billiard players amongst us, and at the points allowed, the exhibition games will not be altogether mere walks over. Mr. Roberts is of course too well known, by name and reputation at least, to everybody, billiard players or non-billiard players, for any remarks regarding himself or his play to be necessary in recommending everyone who has the opportunity to go and see him perform. The estimation in which he is held in Australia is substantially shown by two beautiful sets of presentation plate, which he has brought away with him, one from Melbourne and the other from Sydney. The inscription on one runs—"Presented to Mr. John Roberts, Junr., the billiard champion of the world, by a few of his admiring Melbourne friends, as a memento of his visit to the Colony of Victoria. 20th Dec., 1876." The other is inscribed as follows:—"Presented by a few friends and admirers to Mr. John Roberts, Junr., champion billiard player of the world, as a mark of esteem, and in appreciation of his skill. Sydney, 9th December, 1876." Mr. Roberts will play his first game in Bombay on Friday evening next on a table to be specially fitted up in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS.

THE following military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is published for information and guidance:—

Military—No. 341.

INDIA OFFICE, London, 30th November 1876.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Two cases have recently come before me, in which I have been called upon to consider in Council the conditions under which officers of the Indian Staff Corps and local officers may be permitted, when demand is made from proper quarters, to give their services beyond Indian limits.

2. And I have thought it well to endeavour to lay down a rule of general application in such cases.

3. The circumstances under which such demands will come before Government are various. In some cases the services of officers are desired beyond Indian limits by Her Majesty's Government, whether within or beyond the territories of Great Britain and her Dependencies, on account of special reasons affecting the interests of the British Empire.

4. In other cases the services of Indian officers may be sought (as they have been several times of late years) on account of special qualifications for local assistance by Governments of British Colonies (or by friendly Foreign States).

5. And your officers may be applied for to serve on the personal staff of General officers or in analogous positions out of India, when the grounds of the application are, from the nature of the case, of a private and personal, though perfectly legitimate nature.

6. No one will question that every practical facility should be given to compliance with the demand for officers under the first of the preceding categories. But I think also that, as a general principle, and within reasonable limits, no needless obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of such demands under whichever class they come. The more free the scope we can give to the employment of our officers consistently with what is due to the Indian administration, the more are we likely to elevate the credit and the tone of the service and to add to its prestige.

7. It will of course rest with you to consider and decide on every demand of this kind as it arises.

8. And I propose to lay down as a rule that every officer whom you shall so permit to serve beyond the limits of India shall, while so serving, receive at the charge of Indian revenues the English furlough pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources in each case, and that his service under such circumstances shall count for pension subject to the following limitations:—

A. That where an officer is called for to serve on personal staff out of India, the privilege first named shall not be enjoyed beyond three years.

B. That when an officer's services are lent for other than imperial purposes either in England or in a British colony or to a Foreign State, the officer shall contribute to the Indian Exchequer a proportion, to be fixed by you, not exceeding one-fifth of the emoluments which he may receive during such transfer of his services, in compensation for the retention of his claim to pension during his absence from Indian duty.—I have, &c.

CARNARVON.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ALGERIAN FORESTS.*

FOREST tours on the Continent having become somewhat hackneyed of late, an ingenious Anglo-Birman in search of fresh ground has hit upon an entirely new field—Algeria. Those who have not yet seen his pamphlet, or who are not paper manufacturers, will probably wonder what on earth *Alpha* is. In order not to keep the reader in suspense, we will at once inform him that this valuable product is a grass, that it is used for making paper, and that 55,660 tons of it were exported from the Province of Oran in 1875. This quantity, however, "represents a very small proportion of the resources of the 'Tell,' and points to the urgent necessity of opening up the country by means of railroads." Here, then, we have an unparalleled example of extensive cultivation, where a grass justifies the construction of a railway—already began—in a broken and mountainous country, for in other respects the country, even the 'Tell,' the most fertile and populous district, seems to be poor enough, no less than 85 per cent. being waste. Of the remainder 7 is forest and only 7·6 cultivated; what has become of the rest of the land, Major Seaton does not inform us, perhaps it is the area set aside for the proposed railways which are to work such wonders.

Of course an account of the forests is given, the principal trees being Aleppo pines and several kinds of cedars and oaks, including the cork-oak. On this, and indeed any other part of the book, we cannot congratulate the author. Like most forest-tourists, Major Seaton has carefully collected a number of details regarding the meteorology of Algeria and the area, yield and condition of the forests; in fact, his report contains little or nothing else, and he might, with equal profit to all and somewhat less trouble to himself, have obtained all the information his report contains, without ever leaving Birma. Why, of all places, he should have chosen to go to Algeria for information in preference to any other country, is beyond our comprehension, more particularly as, according to his own admission, he knew before starting "that systematic forestry had not made much progress, and that the forests were for the most part in an unsatisfactory state." Consequently he must have gone there with no particular object in view, beyond, perhaps, that of writing a report, which, for all the professionally-useful information it contains, might just as well have been written without his visiting the country at all—or, he went there in order to learn what not to do. If, however, he undertook the journey for the latter purpose, it would appear, judging from what one hears from time to time of forest affairs in Birma, that he could have obtained much more useful information nearer home, and that he went most unnecessarily out of his way.

Some rather absurd mistakes occur. For instance, geologists will be surprised to hear that the greater part of the Atlas ranges is "of the tertiary formation of the miocene period" (p. 2); this is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. On the next page we are told that "it is remarkable that artesian wells have, in many instances, brought to the surface copious supplies of water." One would think that, given the conditions for artesian wells and the borings, it would be a wonder if water did not come to the surface. Major Seaton would also have his readers believe that "the engineering difficulties are not very great although they are considerable in parts." (p. 33). This is really asking a little too much of their credulity, and we hope he will pardon them should they refuse to believe that that which is, is not; apparently what he really wishes to say is that great difficulties are not numerous.

We regret our inability to give a more favourable notice of this pamphlet, which has been singled out from a dozen or so of others of the same type, simply because it is the most recent; as, however, it is published at the expense of Government and distributed *gratis*, no doubt all who are interested in Indian forest affairs, will be able to procure a copy, when they can form an opinion for themselves as to its worth, and it is therefore unnecessary to enter further into particulars.

Now-a-days, foresters on furlough seem to think it necessary to write something, which is in due course published by Government, but whether this something is relevant as regards their profession, or not, appears to be in most cases quite a secondary consideration. The result is some useful and a good deal of useless information, published during the last few years, and it appears to be high time that the India Office exercised a little discrimination in the matter, writings such as the one under notice being distributed far and wide, while really-useful books, such as Brandis' Forest Flora, are most unaccountably ignored. As a rule, the writers themselves, who in return for getting their travelling expenses paid have to show that they have done something, are not to blame; but this very fact alone ought to induce the authorities at home to scrutinize all the more carefully the reports of forest officers on furlough before publishing them.

J. B.

* *Report on the Forests and Alpha Resources of Algeria* by Major W. I. Seaton, Conservator of Forests, British Burma. Dated London, 15th July 1876.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 18TH JAN.

I SHOULD have written you earlier, but that I have been, as others, expecting daily to see some letter from "your own correspondent" relative to a "children's treat" given in Bhosawul some few days ago. One letter did appear giving a short account of our celebration of New Year's and Prohamation Day, but as that account was, to a certain degree, incorrect, I also mention our doings on that day.

In the early morning of the 1st the Volunteers turned out for a preliminary parade and again for a general one at noon, when a *feu-de-joie* and a salute of 21 guns were fired. We mustered together about 80 rank and file and went through the drill ordered by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for the day. In the evening most of the residents of the station and several outsiders, both ladies and gentlemen, sat down to a good substantial Christmas dinner in the old engineers' store building here, got up by subscription, and not given by the officers of the Volunteers as stated by "your own correspondent." The District Resident Engineer, the oldest Company's officer in the district, presided, many other officers of the Company being present. After dinner we had a jolly quadrille party which we kept up till small hours of the morning, and I think one and all seemed satisfied with what was afforded them and enjoyed themselves throughout. The room was very tastefully decorated in which several, I believe, had a hand, but one gentleman especially (I do not suppose he would thank me to mention his name) certainly worked very hard indeed for the public good, and for which the thanks of all are due to him.

On the 8th instant, the residents of Bhosawul, assisted by the clergyman of the district, gave a children's treat in the same room.

At about 4 P. M. that day the children, accompanied in most cases by their parents, began to arrive and at about 5 o'clock the room was full, there being nearly 80 children present.

They first sat down to a good New Year's "feed" of cakes, buns, tea with tea, &c., to which they did great justice. After they had eaten till they could eat no more, the Christmas trees, three in number, were disclosed to them. They were all seated in rows in front of these, and a bag was handed round, containing tickets, with a number on each, for each child to draw one, a prize with a corresponding number being on one of the trees When this was got over a gentleman, exceedingly well got up as Old Father Christmas, came forward from behind the scenes at the back of the trees and made a short suitable speech to the children relative to the past and present, and then hobbled out again to call, as he said, the Prince of the New Year who was present, and by another gentleman very sumptuously dressed who after also saying a few words as to the present and future, cut the prizes of the trees one by one and handed them to the gentlemen in front to distribute to the children.

I must not omit to mention that the Reverend Mr. Cordfield personally gave three prizes—one to all children over twelve years, one for girls between 12 and 6, and one for girls under six years; the first being a nice little turquoise-ring, the other two dolls very elaborately and tastefully dressed. These the children drew lots for with great anxiety, a boy winning the first, and two girls, of course, the second and third prizes.

After the distribution of these little Christmas present the trees were cleared away and the children were treated by the Bhosawul Christys to a negro sketch called the "Infants' School." This was most amusing; there were about nine boys in the school and the school master. Their dresses were of the style to be seen on the Brighton or Margate Sands at holiday time with enormous collars and long-tail coats, &c. They had slates and school bags of all sizes and shapes, with slate-pencils averaging nine inches in length and half an inch thick. The antics of the school-boys throughout the piece were most ludicrous. It would occupy too much time and space to go through it in the whole farce as it was acted. Suffice it to say that, although it lagged a little towards the end, it was very good and laughable.

The minstrels, I believe, intended giving us a few songs after, but on the conclusion of the "sketch" it was found to be later than expected, so they did not appear again. The children were therefore taken or went home, it being about 9 P. M. then, apparently very well pleased and satisfied.

After about an hour, to give the parents and others wishing to return time to have their dinners and come back, the band, which was in attendance the whole time, struck up again and dancing commenced, which was briskly kept up till almost daylight, Tuesday morning. I think all went home as well pleased as the children before them.

This is the first treat of the kind that has ever been given at Bhosawul and, so far as I am a judge, it reflects great credit on those who got it up, especially on our district clergyman who first mooted and took a very active part in the affair.

The decorations put up for the dance on the 1st were allowed to remain and the room was better lighted, if anything, on the second occasion, although on the first there was but little room for improvement.

The two gentlemen who were kind enough to be masters of ceremonies on both occasions, deserve many thanks for their untiring exertions to please all.

Bhosawul has relapsed into its accustomed dulness, but I hope it will again be enlivened next Christmas in the same way as it was this.

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., his three sons, Mr. Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, and other friends, will return to Bombay this morning by the mail train from Calcutta. They left Delhi about ten days ago, and after halting for a week at Jubbulpore, resumed their journey yesterday.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Pandu Bhau, stone-roller driver, for working two bullocks in Parsee Bazaar Street, the animals suffering from ulcers on the necks, was fined Rs. 5.—Wully Jamal, rickla driver, for working his bullock in Girgaum road, the animal being lame of off it's hindleg, was fined Rs. 2.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee and two Hindoos, named Cowasjee Byramjee, Kessow Mahadoo, and Rama Kushnajee, were fined respectively Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

ASSAULT.—A European, named D. J. Ocourior, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting Ramdeen Ramdass, a peon in the employ of the Agra Bank, while standing at a shop in Bazaar Gate Street, on the 11th instant. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A BREACH OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.—Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a summons against Captain Jones, of the s. s. Aroga, which arrived in this harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah with 636 passengers on board, and with no medical attendant as is required under section 230 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. His Worship granted the application, and the summons was made returnable on Monday next, the 29th inst.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.—Mr. E. Hingley, clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, has, in an official letter addressed to Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, reported, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that at a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay held on the 19th instant, Mr. J. M. Maclean was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, resigned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, Eduljee Nowrojee Kias, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was killed at the Callian station in consequence of a collision between two goods trains. The deceased with an up goods train was entering the Callian station, when a down goods train came from the direction of Poona, and a collision was the result. The deceased, who was in the front brake of the former train, was crushed to death. His remains were brought to Bombay the same day and removed to the Towers of Silence.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Ameer Mehpa, Mehpa Ijanund, Mooljee Rameshwar, and Nuthoo Irjee, were charged, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with having in their possession certain seals, plates, and other instruments and materials with intention that the same should be used for the purpose of forging valuable securities, to wit Government currency notes, and abetting the commission of the said offence, and also with forging of such valuable securities as aforesaid; and prisoners Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with fraudulently using as genuine on the 14th instant, five forged documents purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to have been forged and with abetting the said offence. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Prosecution. Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared for the defence of prisoner No. 1, and Mr. F. Chaik for prisoner No

fore speaks from general knowledge and previous reports only, subject to future correction.

Kaladgi.—From such information as Mr. Robertson could give from his acquaintance with the neighbouring district of Dharwar. As the Kaladgi district is now under the additional Commissioner, Mr. Grey, the estimates framed by Mr. Robertson are open to correction.

Belgaum.—From the same source and subject to correction as in the case of Kaladgi.

Dharwar.—From Mr. Robertson, who has recently been transferred from Dharwar and whose eight years experience of the Dharwar district makes him most competent to form a correct estimate of Dharwar prospects.

2. Private trade has hitherto brought into the distressed districts as much grain as the railway and coast boats could carry; and there is every prospect that private trade will be actively maintained to the end of the present crisis. There is therefore no need to estimate, for the present at any rate, any Government expenditure on account of the purchase or transport of foreign grain.

3. The chief item of public expenditure will therefore be the payment of labourers on relief works. The present and estimated future number of relief labourers in each district is shown below for the first four dates of 1st January, 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July.

STATEMENT A.

Estimated number of persons expected to be on relief works on specified dates.

Name of District.	Number of persons on relief works in the beginning of Jan. 1877.	Estimated number of persons who will be on relief works. On the 1st March.	On the 1st May.	On the 1st July
Khandesh	14,000	8,000	15 000	5,000
Nasik	18,000	20,000	100,000	10,000
Ahmednagar	30,000	64,000	100,000	43,000
Poona	47,000	68,000	100,000	55,000
Sholapur	93,000	150,000	250,000	100,000
Satara	21,000	45,000	75,000	30,000
Kaladgi	27,000	70,000	100,000	40,000
Belgaum	25,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Dharwar	22,000	50,000	75,000	20,000
Add for Ratnagiri & Colaba where some relief may be required	5,000	15,000	50,000	12,000
Total	292,000	540,000	870,000	340,000

For explanation of some of the figures in the foregoing table, it may be noted—

(*a*) The estimated total of labourers in Khandesh and Nasik is somewhat higher than the figure taken in Sir Richard Temple's minute of the 9th January, because the information given by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, shows the failure of crops in the districts south of Khandesh and Nasik to have been extreme.

(*b*) As the failure of crops in Kaladgi is said to have been as complete and as general as in Sholapur, it may seem extraordinary that a maximum of 100,000 labourers is expected in Kaladgi, when the expected maximum for Sholapur is 250,000. But Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, explains that in Kaladgi the people are generally well to do, they are thrifty and possess stocks, whereas the ryots of Sholapur are much in debt, and possess but very small stocks. Furthermore, Kaladgi had an excellent harvest in 1875-76, whereas in Sholapur there was a poor crop in that year.

(*c*.) The figure given for Ratnagiri and Colaba is based upon Mr. Robertson's estimate.

Distress has but very recently been reported from these districts, and the failure of crops occurred in the hill tracts only. The rice crops of the Konkan lowlands were very good. Under these circumstances, Mr. Robertson does not anticipate that any large section of the people will require relief in these two districts.

4. Taking the estimated number of relief labourers on the several dates at the figures given in the foregoing table, the local officers now at Sholapur consider that—

(1)—For the months, January, February, March, the average number of relief labourers may be about the mean between the totals on the 1st January and on the 1st March.

(2)—For the months, April, May, and June, the average number of relief labours may be about the mean between the tetals on the 1st March and the 1st May.

(3)—That the numbers requiring relief after the end of July will, if the rainy season opens favourably, be extremely small, and that an estimate of 340,000 labourers for the whole of July will suffice to cover the few labourers who may remain during August.

5. The local officers consider that one-tenth of the estimated expenditure on relief labourers will suffice to cover all charges on account of charitable relief from State funds inclusive of the charge for additional dispensaries and hospitals. Up to the present time the expenditure on charitable relief is being defrayed mainly from private charity; but later in the season some considerable outlay may have to be incurred on relieving the destitute and incapable poor near their homes.

6. It is necessary to estimate for some considerable expenditure on extra establishment inclusive of the additional engineering staff that must be borrowed from other provinces for the efficient supervision of the relief works. Twelve per cent. on the relief works' estimate may perhaps suffice to cover all expenditure on extra establishments and on contingencies, such as the transport of cattle and storage of grass.

7. The summary published by the Bombay Government on the 5th January showed the total expenditure on relief works up to the latest known date to have been 12 lakhs. But this total does not include all outlay on works and establishment up to the end of December, and therefore a sum of 14 lakhs has been taken as the total expenditure incurred up to the 1st January 1877.

8. According to the above views the total estimated expenditure, provided that the country is blessed with a favourable rainy season in 1877, will be—

	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons per month, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month	37,44,000
April to June, 705,000 persons, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month	63,45,000
July 340,000 persons, for 1 month, at Rs 3 per month	10,20,000
Total	1,11,09,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief expenditure	11,00,000
Estimate on account of extra establishments and contingencies at 12 per cent. on relief works outlay, say	13,00,000
Add estimated total of expenditure up to the end of December 1876	14,00,000
Total	1,49,09,000
Or	£1,490,900
Or say 1½ millions sterling.	

9. This estimate will be exceeded if economy should fail to be practised; if Government should unfortunately have to undertake any operations for the purchase or transport of grain (which is not likely); if the anticipations of local officers regarding the extent and severity of the scarcity be anywhere largely exceeded; or if relief should have to be carried on for a longer period than is now expected. Even if rain were to fail this month, there could not, the local officers fear, be any considerable present relief to the people, although much benefit would accrue to the seeds of the affected tracts. If, however, the local officers should have overestimated the difficulty (which is not probable), then the estimate now presented may turn out to be excessive.

C. E. BERNARD, on special duty.

Hyderabad, 12th January 1877.

MINUTE BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—DATED HYDERABAD, 12TH JANUARY 1877.

THERE is one matter connected with the supply of grain to the districts of Southern India, where the crop has failed, to which I wish to draw immediate attention, in order that a remedy may be, if possible, applied.

2. The affected districts are traversed by guaranteed railway lines, and private trade has been so active in sending grain into the country, that there has not been, and I hope there may never be, any question of Government buying grain and carrying it into the affected tracts of the Bombay Presidency. But there seems to be a serious block in the railway traffic, and I fear that the block may act very injuriously upon the active private trade which has hitherto flourished. I am aware that this great grain traffic has come suddenly on the railways, and that the railway agents and traffic managers have, especially on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, made great and not unsuccessful efforts to meet the sudden demand. But I hope the difficulties in the way of still greater success in this respect may be overcome.

3. I have as yet visited the Bombay Presidency only, but I have ascertained that in its districts there has been a failure of the food crops over areas inhabited by five millions of people. The markets from which these people draw their daily food are now supplied almost entirely with grain imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Again, it is well known that the food crops of a still larger population in the Madras Presidency have failed, and that some millions of people in Madras would consume railway-borne grain if only they could get it.

4. Thus we have at the south a very large and a very urgent demand. And we have also in the north a very large, practically an unlimited, supply. In the Berars, in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in the North-Western Provinces and in Behar, there has been a good autumn harvest, and there is every prospect of a good spring harvest. All these provinces moreover produce in good years more than they can consume. They have therefore a large surplus. The importance of rapidly conveying this surplus food to the scarcity-stricken districts is too manifest to need exposition. But, while much is being conveyed, there is a portion unfortunately lagging behind. Now, I learn that at the beginning of this month 12,000 tons of grain were said to be waiting for waggons at Cawnpore, 5,000 tons were waiting at Nagpore, and large quantities (as I saw myself) at several of other stations on the East Indian Railway, on the Jubbulpore extension, on the Nerbudda Valley line, and at the Berar stations. Even to-day at a station in the Nizam's country east of Goolburga, I saw several hundreds of bags of grain ready for transport to Bellary, one of the Madras distressed districts. In all these cases the dealers complained to me of delays; in some cases the delays were said to be excessive.

5. During my journey upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I found that not only was grain waiting at many stations to be put into wagons; but below the Bhore Ghat I found 900 loaded grain wagons stretching over four miles of line which had been turned into a siding below the Kurjut station. I was told to-day that 400 more loaded grain wagons, consigned to the Madras districts, are standing on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line between Goolburga and Raichore. I have been informed that general instructions have been issued to all the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations not to consign any grain until further orders, for stations above the Thull Ghat, that is to say, for stations in the famine country. And it has been explained that the cause of the block at Kurjut and at Raichore is, that the Madras Railway is unable to take any more grain at present, although nearly all the grain now standing on the line (that is to say, about 1,200 wagons, or 9,100 tons, at Kurjut and Raichore) is consigned to stations on the Madras line.

6. The evil effects of this block and of the stoppage of consignments to the distressed tracts are manifold. The price of food in the distressed tracts is kept higher than it ought to be. Up-country dealers, who, if they could get their grain into the Madras districts moderately quickly, would certainly continue to send more and more, are becoming wearied by delays and consequent losses, and they may give up the business. I am informed that dealers at Nagpore have actually sold their grain at the Nagpore station, and given up their venture, because they could not get their bags away. And further, there is always a doubt whether, now that fodder is so very scarce, grain carts will ply in sufficient numbers from the railway stations into the interior of the affected districts. If a good and continual supply arrives at the stations, the cartmen will get constant work and good prices, and so a sufficient quantity of carriage may be maintained. If the supply of grain falls off, the cattle will be driven away to the hills, and there will be a dearth of carts in the spring and summer months to distribute grain from the stations into the interior.

7. All I can do at this moment is to report the actual block without undertaking to specify the causes or the remedies required. It may be that additional engine power is required, that more crossing stations or sidings are necessary, that rolling-stock ought to be borrowed, that some change in the working of trains is required, or that the working staff should be strengthened. I cannot at present say what the causes of the block may be. But I think immediate steps should be taken to ascertain what (if anything) is wrong, and to apply such remedies as may be possible. I suggest that a very active officer of the Government of India, Railway Department, be at once deputed to visit the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and to confer with the traffic authorities upon the matter. The officer selected should have authority to sanction on behalf of Government such outlay on temporary sidings, on borrowing engines and rolling-stock, on setting up at once such new engines as may be in stock (*b*) on the different guaranteed railways. And the officer deputed should be directed to stay on the Madras (or other blocked) Railway, until all that he recommends shall have been done, and until the grain traffic is working as well as circumstances permit. With such officer there should, I think, be associated a selected civil officer of special experience in traffic matters.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

(*b*) I believe reserved stocks of unconstructed portions of engines may be in store at Jamalpore on the East Indian Railway, at Bpecila on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and perhaps at other places.

ACTION FOR DAMAGING PICTURES.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* G. W. TERRY.

THE above suit was brought to recover Rs. 35,000, for damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and of which Mr. Terry, Superintendent of the School of Arts, was in charge as well as of articles and goods exhibited by other people. The first plaintiff had since the institution of the suit become insolvent.

On Monday last at the High Court, Mr Inverarity with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and applied before Mr. Justice Pinhey that the first plaintiff, Dr. Burjorjee, who is in insolvent circumstances, might be required to deposit sufficient security for costs before proceeding with his suit.

Mr. Gill with Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomonjee, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application on the ground that his client had no notice at all of this application.

In the absence of Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lang referred to an affidavit of the plaintiff Awabai, dated the 16th of September last, in which she stated that the pictures which form the subject matter of this suit do not belong to her husband, but are the property of herself and children. The learned counsel asked the Court to examine Dr. Burjorjee on that point.

Dr. Burjorjee was then called and examined by the Court. He said that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 35,000 as damages done to his wife's pictures, and some valuable articles not returned by the defendant. The pictures formerly belonged to him. All his property was vested by a deed of composition in his wife, who was one of his creditors. He settled with all his creditors by payment of full amount, except his wife and cousin. All his property was handed over by his trustees to his wife absolutely towards the satisfaction of her claim. In the year 1866 he gave over the property to his wife, without making any deed of assignment or any conveyance, and the only consideration was the debt due by him to his wife for moneys borrowed from her. All the articles taken by the defendant at the Exhibition were assigned to his wife. All his furniture was sold for paying large sums to his creditors. His liability was for three millions in the year 1864. He obtained his discharge from the Insolvency Court in the year 1874 and owing to the persecution of Cooverjee Ludha, again filed his schedule last year, which was withdrawn on the 29 h of November last.

Mr. Gill, in reply to Mr. Lang, contended that the suit of the wife could be brought in the name of her husband. The summons in the first place was addressed to the husband and not to his wife, and moreover, the plaintiff was ready and willing to bring the pictures into Court, or to deposit them with any one whom the Court might direct.

After hearing Mr. Lang, his Lordship ordered the plaintiffs to give security for costs in the sum of Rs. 2,000 within a fortnight from this date. Costs of the applicaton to be costs in the cause.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Capt. Henry presided, and there were also present Mr. Mathew, Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, the Hon Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lt. Col. Hancock, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Cook, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvements:—15·16 sq. yards or thereabouts at No. 172, Candawady Lane, from Mr. Gojanun Muccoondjee, at Rs. 10 per square yard; 2·37 do. do. at 43 Cammatteepoora, 11th street, from Mr. Rajana Nursoo, at Rs. 5 per square yard; 20·29 do. do. at No. 176, Nagpada Cross Road and Old Nagpada Street, from Mr. Sheik Bullan, at Rs. 15 (per square yard; 120·38 do. do. at No. 76 Grant Road, from Mr. Scrabjee Manockjee, at Rs. 8 per square yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Messrs. Joonub Rahim ools and Osmun Rahim ools of land in Chinch Bunder, lately taken up for road improvement.

THE HON. MR. RAVENSCROFT AND THE MUNICIPAL STAFF.

The Chairman read the following letter from the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., which the writer had requested should be communicated to the Council.

"Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

"MY DEAR CAPTAIN HENRY,—By Mr. Chapman's sudden departure to England my services have been unexpectedly transferred to the Secretariat. My connexion with the Bombay Municipality has therefore come to a close. I shall be much obliged if you will express to the members of the Town Council the sense I entertain of the cordial manner in which they always co-operated with me in carrying on the Municipal administration of this important city, an administration which could not be efficiently carried on without cordial sympathy between the Town Council and Municipal Commissioner. I shall always be happy to render my successor any assistance in my power in connection with the extensive and interesting works on which Mr. Walton is engaged, the details of which I have been carefully studying for the last two months. I wish to place on record the high opinion I entertain of the Municipal staff generally. Mr. Walton, Surgeon Weir, and Mr. Braham have been brought more in contact with me than other officers; and I have great pleasure in recording the high opinion I entertain of their energy and zeal. To Mr. Barrow also I am much indebted, and I consider him a very valuable servant of the Municipality.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT."

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

The following report by Dr. Weir on the supply of water to the shipping from the pipe at Carnac Bunder was read by the Secretary:—

From Surgeon T. S. WEIR, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the results of examinations of Vehar water drawn from the two supply pipes on the Carnac Bunder. That you may be able to compare the water supplied at the Carnac Bunder with the water supply in the City, I have inserted the analyses of two samples of water from the office pipe.

You will observe that with the exception of No. 9, the waters collected at the native craft supply pipe while the night-soil was flowing out were largely contaminated, and that samples Nos. 2 and 6 were so tainted as to be unfit for drinking. The slight pollution of No. 1 and the comparative purity of No. 9 indicate that the condition under which the water is drawn influence to a great extent the amount and the nature of the contamination. When No. 6 was drawn there was little pressure, the water was simply dribbling, and the results of the analyses are alarming. No. 9, however, was drawn when there was full pressure on, the bottle was rapidly filled, and although the night-soil was running out the water was not contaminated. The slight increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in No. 9, as compared with the water from the office pipe, is not in my opinion due to pollution through the atmosphere. It may be referred to the natural variation in the amount of organic matter in the Vehar water. There was no perceptible difference between the three samples of water collected on the 11th instant from the Port Trust and native craft supply pipes on the Carnac Bunder and from the supply pipe in this office. That water can be obtained at the Carnac Bunder even when the night-soil is flowing out without being tainted is highly gratifying and of the greatest importance to the mercantile community. It leads us to a consideration of the system of supplying water to the shipping. I was at the Carnac Bunder yesterday at about half-past twelve o'clock. The water was cut off, but the water pipes were open and ready to suck in any foul gases, that might be in the atmosphere. The boatmen do not turn off the cocks as they want to know when water comes so that they may have no time. There is screwed on to each pipe a hose, the open end of which dangles over the side of the boat. The probability of foul air entering the pipes is therefore very great. When I was at the Carnac Bunder yesterday, the boat for supplying the native craft was lying alongside the pier, and leading from the water pipe to the boat was a dirty-looking hose which was suspended over the mouth of one of the tanks for holding water. The tank was open at the top, so that the water is held very open to contamination by the innumerable impurities which abound along all foreshores. This was half past twelve, night-soil would be discharged at 1 o'clock, and the boatman told me he did not expect any water till 2 o'clock, and the water so sensitive to pollution in its pure condition would stand in the tanks exposed to contamination, and probably all the while being tainted; and the open mouth of the hose would be conveying foul air to the pipe to meet and to be absorbed by the approaching stream of water. The arrangements of the Port Trustees are more complete. The tanks apparently are in good order, and I believe they are cleared regularly. The water is drawn through a dirty-looking hose, and the tank to receive it is kept open even when no water is flowing.

The examinations I have made prove, I think, conclusively, that with certain precautions water can be drawn perfectly pure at the Carnac Bunder, and that if these precautions are neglected, the risks of the water becoming tainted are very great. The precautions are that the water supply should only be taken in when there is a good pressure on, that if these tanks should not be filled while the night-soil is flowing out, and that the water in the tanks should not be exposed in any way to the air. When the water is shut off, the boatman should be exposed to a penalty for not turning off the water cocks. It is little less than scandalous that the water pipes should be left open when there is no water in them, and those who have the privilege of drawing water should be severely punished for omitting to turn off the cocks.

When the tanks are not being filled they should be completely closed. If the mouths of the tanks are left open, and if the tanks are kept for the greater portion of the day alongside the Bunder, as I believe is not unfrequently the case, the water will most certainly become contaminated and unfit for drinking. Water collected under these conditions at any point along the foreshore, or indeed anywhere in the city, would be tainted. It appears to me that almost too much attention has been given to the night-soil pipe. It is forgotten that by the side of the pipe is a large sewer continually discharging great volumes of decomposing sewage, rising from which unceasingly are fetid gases for which pure water has an immense attraction.

While precautions are taken against pollution through the night-soil pipe, the presence of the sewer must not be overlooked. If it is overlooked the precautions will not probably be ineffectual. With the most ordinary care, the water in the Port Trust barges ought to be delivered pure to the shipping. With a few more precautions, the water to the native craft ought to be equally pure—I have, &c

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Bombay, 19th January 1877.

Results of Analyses.

Date of collection.	No.	Description of sample.	Parts per million. Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.
Oct. 31..	1	Sample of Vehar water from native craft supply pipe. Lumps of night-soil floating out while the water was being drawn	·06	·13
Dec. 8..	2	Sample of Vehar water from native craft supply pipe drawn at 6 20 p.m. on the 8th. The night-soil had been running out for 20 minutes, and was still flowing	·015	·16
Dec. 7...	3	Sample from office pipe	trace	·085
Dec. 15.	4	Sample of native craft supply pipe, drawn at 6·45 p.m., night-soil not flowing out	trace	·1
Dec. 15..	5	Sample from office pipe	·005	·1
Dec. 19..	6	Sample of Vaher water from native craft supply pipe, drawn at 1·45 p.m., on the 19th, night-soil flowing out. It took nearly 15 minutes to fill the bottle, there was so little pressure. This sample of water is very largely contaminated. It contained only 9 grains per gallon of chlorine, proving that the contamination was not due to sewage having gained admission into the water but to pollution through the atmosphere	·17	·18
Do.	7	Sample of Vehar water drawn at 5 p.m. on the same day. The night-soil tanks had been closed at 3-30 p. m., but there were still some particles of night-soil floating down the harbour. It contained 9 grains per gallon of chlorine. It did not take so long to fill this bottle although the pressure was not very great	·04	·15
Jan. 11..	8	Sample from Port Trust supply pipe drawn at 9-45 a. m. on the 11th, night-soil flowing out. The bottle was filled almost immediately by the pressure being good.	·015	·135
Jan. 11..	9	Sample from Vehar water from office pipe drawn at 11 a.m.	trace	·14
Jan. 11..	10	Sample from Vehar water from office pipe drawn at 11 a.m.	trace	·11

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Dr. Blaney said there was an interesting question which might be discussed in connection with this report, viz:—What is the quantity of albuminoid of ammonia in the island itself? They could not get a purer supply than the lake itself would afford.

The Chairman asked how long it would be before the new 14 inches main to Mazagon Bunder would be connected.

Dr. Blaney—That is a point I was going to touch upon. The new main was connected yesterday, and that will cause the pressure in the Carnac Bunder pipe for supplying the native craft to be materially diminished.

The Chairman—Then let the native craft go to Mazagon.

Dr. Blaney—I certainly think the best plan would be to close that pipe altogether, and let the native craft obtain their supply elsewhere.

Mr. Mathew suggested that the best plan would be to have the report printed and circulated, and consider it at the next meeting.

The Chairman thought the Carnac Bunder pipe should be shut up.

Dr. Blaney said there was no knowing how much mischief it might cause.

Col. Hancock considered it was a matter to which the attention of the Port Trustees should be called at once.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that a copy of the report should be sent to the Port Trust, with a memorandum calling special attention to Dr. Weir's remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to a notice being served under section 223 of the Municipal Act on Moolla Pemma Marwaree, to fill up his low-lying ground, situated on the west side of DeLisle Road, Parell.

Also to the payment of an advance of Rs. 324-9-4 for printing charges, supply of drawing materials, petty stores, &c., on account of the new water works.

Also to a transfer of Rs. 7 from section II. of the Budget grant for Liquor Licence Establishment to meet the cost of an excess of that amount in the grant for stores, section III, same head.

Also to the transfer of Rs. 158 to meet payment due to Mr. Mills for allowance as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police from 4 h May to 7 h September 1876, from savings on section VI. (house rent) Commissioner of Police's Budget to meet excess over the grant for section II., E L. P. same Budget.

Also to the transfer of Rs. 2,772 from savings on the grant for "street improvement" to meet excess on the grant for road repairs in 1876.

And also to a reappropriation of Rs. 1,630 11 2 from savings under sections II. and IV., lighting account for 1876, to meet excess of that amount on the Budget grant—coal and petty stores for Love Grove pumping station.

There was no other business before the Council, the consideration of the question of the establishment of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay being again adjourned.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETING TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE latest Sydney papers to hand by the mail which arrived yesterday contain long reports of a "Grand International Cricket Match" between the All England Eleven and Fifteen of New South Wales in which the English representatives were defeated by four runs and two wickets. The following are the complete scores and bowling analyses:—

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ulyett, c Thompson, b Evans	15	c Murdoch, b Evans	36
Selby, c Murdoch, b Evans	10	b Garrett	2
Greenwood, b Spofforth	1	c Coats, b Spofforth	21
Charlwood, c Thompson, b Spofforth	29	c Evans, b Garrett	0
Pooley, b Spofforth	0	l b w, b Evans	3
Emmett, not out	27	c D Gregory, b Evans	8
Armitage, c Evans, b Coates	17	b Spofforth	19
Shaw, b Evans	3	c Evans, b Spofforth	3
Lilly white, c Evans, b Coates	9	c and b Evans	0
Hill, c Wilkinson b Evans	3	not out	4
Southerton, c Evans, b Spofforth	2	b Evans	0
Byes 1, leg-byes 4, no balls 1	6	Byes 9, no balls 1	10
Total	122	Total	106
		Grand Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	Balls.	Runs.	M. O.	Wkts.	Wides.	N.B
Evans	172	48	20	4	0	0
Spofforth	105	54	5	5	0	1
Coates	61	15	19	2	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second Innings.						
Evans	141	37	16	5	6	1
Spofforth	64	19	9	3	0	0
Coates	32	17	2	0	0	0
Garrett	52	15	7	2	0	0
Thompson	20	9	2	0	0	0

NEW SOUTH WALES FIFTEEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Gregory, D, run out	0	run out	14
Bannerman, C, b Shaw	15	c Pooley, b Lilly white	20
Sheridan, l b w, b Shaw	6	c Emmett, b Shaw	2
Bannerman, A, b Shaw	0	b Lillywhite	0
Thompson, b Shaw	2	run out	9
Evans, b Hill	0	c Shaw, b Lillywhite	38
Murdoch, run out	1	l b w, b Hill	6
Powell, b Hill	0	not out	13
Gregory, E, b Hill	9	st Pooley, b Lillywhite	7
Coates, c Shaw, b Emmett	8	c Hill, b Lillywhite	9
Wilkinson, b Shaw	3	c Emmett, b Shaw	3
Spofforth, c Shaw, b Emmett	19	b Hill	4
Garrett, c Armitage, b Shaw	2	not out	2
Seale, not out	4	c Hill, b Emmett	11
Tooher, b Emmett	0		
Byes 8, leg-byes 3, wides 3, no balls 1	12	Byes 6, leg byes 5, Wides 2	13
Total	81	Total for 12 wickets	151
		Grand Total	232

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	Balls.	Runs.	M.O.	Wkts.	Wides.	N.B.
Shaw	148	24	23	6	0	0
Emmett	68	19	9	3	3	1
Hill	72	23	7	3	0	0
Arm tage	8	4	0	0	0	0
Ulyett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southerton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lillywhite	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second Innings.						
Shaw	228	29	45	2	0	0
Emmett	19	8	1	1	2	0
Hill	128	35	17	2	0	0
Arm tage	24	8	2	0	0	0
Ulyett	120	25	16	1	0	0
Southerton	40	9	6	0	0	0
Lillywhite	109	26	29	0	0	0

BANKS.

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